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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/615,986	07/10/2003	Louis B. Rosenberg	IMMR-0099C	1236
60140	7590	12/05/2007	EXAMINER	
IMMERSION -THELEN REID BROWN RAYSMAN & STEINER LLP			ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I	
P.O. BOX 640640			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN JOSE, CA 95164-0640			2629	
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			12/05/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/615,986	ROSENBERG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Abbas I. Abdulselam	2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 October 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 65-71 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 65-71 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/17/2007

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to a communication filed on October 17, 2007. Claims 65-71 are pending, and claims 1-64 are canceled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on October 17, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the cited references, Fujita et al. (USPN 6118435) and Kwon (USPN 5670755) alone or in combination do not teach a first piezoelectric actuator directly coupled to the touch screen. However, as shown in the art rejection below, While Fujita teaches a driving portion (5) being connected to touch panel (3) as shown in Fig. 3, Fujita does not specifically teach a first piezoelectric actuator directly coupled to the touch screen.

Kwon on the other hand illustrates that it is known as Fig. 1 illustrates a driving circuit (drives a touch panel) having resistors (3, 4), which are directly connected to an end of resistive layer (2), which is part the touch panel (col. 2, lines 45-49).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Fujita's driving portion (5) as connected with a touch panel (3) shown in Fig. 3 with Kwon's alternate connection, (direct connection of touch panel (2) with a driving circuit (3, 4) shown in Fig. 1), because a direct connection of touch panel with a driving circuit helps function conventional touch panel systems which can be used as an alternate configuration.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a the time the invention was made to combine Fujita's driving portion (5) as connected with a touch panel (3) shown in Fig. 3 with Kwon's alternate connection, (direct connection of touch panel (2) with a driving circuit (3, 4) shown in Fig. 1), because a direct connection of touch panel with a driving circuit helps function conventional touch panel systems which can be used as an alternate configuration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 65-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujita et al. (USPN 6118435) in view of Kwon (USPN 5670755).

Regarding claim 65, Fujita teaches a display (6) and a touch panel (3) disposed above and close to the display screen. Fujita teaches that disposed under the touch panel (3) and the touch-panel support plate (4) is at least one driving portion (5) for mechanically driving the touch panel (3) and the like thereby to give a tactile feedback, such as vibration, to an operator of the touch panel (3). Fujita discloses an operated-position detecting circuit (10), along with inputting of the driving signal DS which actuates the driving portion (5) to drive the touch panel (3) into displacement whereby the operator is provided with the tactile feedback (col. 9, lines 25-40). Fujita further teaches that a press detection switch 6 may be provided at one place or at more than one places of the peripheral portion of the touch panel (3), and may employ a contact type a photoelectric switch, which may also be a pressure sensitive switch composed of a piezoelectric element (col. 4, lines 1-50, Fig. 1 (3, 6) and Fig. 2 (SS)).

While Fujita teaches a driving portion (5) being connected to touch panel (3) as shown in Fig. 3,

However, Fujita does not specifically teach a first piezoelectric actuator directly coupled to the touch screen.

Kwon on the other hand illustrates that it is known as Fig. 1 illustrates a driving circuit (drives a touch panel) having resistors (3, 4), which are directly connected to an end of resistive layer (2), which is part the touch panel (col. 2, lines 45-49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Fujita's driving portion (5) as connected with a touch panel (3) shown in Fig. 3 with Kwon's alternate connection, (direct connection of touch panel (2) with a driving circuit (3, 4) shown in Fig. 1), because a direct connection of touch panel with a driving circuit helps function conventional touch panel systems which can be used as an alternate configuration.

Regarding claim 66, Fujita teaches that the press detection switch 6 may be provided at one place or at more than one places of the peripheral portion of the touch panel (3), and may employ a contact type switch, such as a contact switch, or a non-contact type and could be piezoelectric in type (col. 4, lines 28-50). Fujita also teaches a touch panel 3 with a touch panel support plate 4, and disposed under both is a driving portion 5, which is used for mechanically driving the touch panel 3 thereby to give a tactile feedback (col. 4, lines 12-18).

Regarding claims 67-68, Fujita teaches The display unit with touch panel comprising a display body having a display screen for displaying images such as characters, patterns, symbols and the like; (col. 2, lines 37-52). Fujita also teaches an operated-position detecting circuit (10); along with inputting of the driving signal DS which actuates the driving portion (5) to drive the touch panel (3) into displacement whereby the operator is provided with the tactile feedback. See col. 9, lines 25-40.

Regarding claims 69-71, Fujita teaches the use of an image data output device such a computer (col. 1, lines 23-24), and discloses that the touch panel (3) is supported by a touch-panel support plate (4), which is formed into a frame like structure (col. 4, lines 1-18). Fujita also

teaches that the press detection switch may also employ a pressure sensitive switch composed of a piezoelectric element (col. 4, lines 1-50, Fig. 1 (3, 6) and Fig. 2 (SS)).

Conclusion

5. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abbas I. Abdulselam whose telephone number is (571) 272-7685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on (571) 272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abbas Abdulsalam

Examiner

Art Unit 2629

November 29, 2007



ABBAS ABDULSALAM
SUPERVISORY EXAMINER
TELEFAX: 571-272-2200